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Building The Wireless Future...

CTIA

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

February 10, 1998

Ms. Magalie R. Salas Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, NW Room 222 Washington DC 20554

> Re: Ex Parte Presentation CC Docket # 94-102 (E9-1-1)

Dear Ms. Salas:

On Monday, February 9, 1998, Michael Altschul and Andrea Williams of CTIA, Mary Madigan of PCIA, John Melcher of Greater Harris County, Texas 9-1-1, James Hobson, Counsel for NENA, and Robert Gurss, Counsel for APCO, met with John Cimko, Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Dan Grosh, Attorney, Policy and Rules Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Won Kim, Attorney, Policy and Rules Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and Ron Netro, Senior Engineer, Policy and Rules Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau concerning the referenced proceeding. The topics discussed included the implementation of Phase 1 of the wireless E9-1-1 rules on April 1, 1998, and included the implementation issues that wireless carriers and PSAPs are encountering, the likelihood of requests for waivers of the rules, and issues anticipated with Phase 2 implementation.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, an original and one copy of this letter and its attachments are being filed with your office. If you have any questions concerning this submission, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Cleveland Lawrence III

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From: XYPOINT



21 States to Consider Wireless E9-1-1 Bills in 1998

Note to New Subscribers:

newsflash is a publication of XYPOINT Corporation. Its focus is to provide useful up-to-date information regarding compliance with FCC mandates for wireless enhanced 9-1-1 services. For circulation questions, call (206) 382-0594. For editorial comments or questions, contact Reuven Carlyle, Vice President, External Affairs, or Tim Zenk, Director, External

Affairs at (206) 674-1000.

Seattle — Wireless enhanced 9-1-1 legislation is expected to be introduced in 21 states during the 1998 legislative cycle, according to a XYPOINT Corp. survey of wireless carriers, public safety officials and state legislative aides.

The legislation would create cost-recovery mechanisms to help state and local officials implement the Federal Communication Commission's mandate on wireless carriers to provide E9-1-1 service. Most of the bills are also expected to include indemnification protection for wireless carriers as well as public safety officials for the provision of E9-1-1 service.

During the 1997 legislative sessions, 10 states passed wireless E9-1-1 dealing with cost recovery and indemnification, while 14 other states introduced bills that did not pass their respective state legislatures.

"Wireless E9-1-1 bills are now on the front burner across the nation, and, fortunately, there are consistent patterns that have surfaced regarding the key policy issues," said Reuven M. Carlyle, vice president of external affairs for XYPOINT. "Wireless carriers clearly favor statewide systems, immunity from liability and low taxes, while public safety officials want to seamlessly integrate wireless calls into their existing E9-1-1 systems," he said. "All of these policy and political issues leave a lot of room for a win-win."

Wireless carriers and public safety officials say negotiations are currently underway in all 21 states and draft bills may change prior to their introduction. The following states are expected to introduce bills creating cost-recovery mechanisms, with proposed monthly rates for wireless E9-1-1 taxes: Ala-

bama (\$1), Florida (50 cents), Georgia (legislative study), Hawaii (state regulatory action), Idaho (\$1),

Illinois (95 cents), Indiana (65 cents), Iowa (93 cents), Kansas (75 cents), Kentucky (70 cents), Massachusetts (50 cents), Michigan (75 cents), Missouri (75 cents), North Carolina (80 cents), Ohio (65 cents), Oklahoma (to be determined), Pennsylvania (75 cents), South Carolina (65 cents or more), Tennessee (70 cents to \$1), Virginia (legislative study) and Washington (75 cents).

On Dec. 1, the FCC issued its final reconsideration of the Wireless E9-1-1 Report and Order, requiring wireless carriers to provide the public

Wireless F9 11 legislation makes good sense not only to: public safety. officials and wireles carrier but ultimately for the nation 53 million wireles custome William & Harks NENA

safety community with new E9-1-1 services by April 1, 1998, when key conditions have been met by the public safety community. One condition set by the FCC was that a cost-recovery mechanism must exist before wireless carriers are required to provide the service.

The issue of indemnification from liability has gained new urgency since ABC News' Prime Time Live aired a story about an LA Cellular customer in Los Angeles who was seriously injured while un-

See '21 States' continued on page 5

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Alabama	House Bill 312 (Amends §§ 11-98- 6; adds §§ 11-98-7 - 12)	Adds wireless cost recovery surcharge of \$1.00; creates CMRS E9-1-1 board and costs study	Introduced	1/13/98
	Senate Bill 272 (Amends § 11-98-6 and adds §§ 11-98-7 - 9)	Same as H.B. 312	Introduced	1/15/98
Fiorida	To Be introduced			
Georgia	House Res. 488	E9-1-1 Funding Study	Introduced Died (carry over)	3/14/ 97 3/28/97
	Senate Bill 237 (Amends § 46-5- 134)	Adds to list of approved disbursements from Emergency Telecom. System Fund	Introduced Amended Died (carry over)	2/7/97 3/3/97 3/28/97
	House Res. 488	Same as Senate Res. 53	introduced Died (carry over)	03/14/97 03/28/97
Hawaii	Senate Bill 1249 (New Act)	Allows wireless E9-1-1 system upgrade funded by general obligation bonds	Introduced Committee Died (carry over)	01/21/97 01/28/97 05/01/97
	Senate Bill 1373	Same as S.B. 1249	Introduced Ways and Means Died (carry over)	01/22/97 02/14/97 05/01/97
	House Bill 2145 (Amends § 269- 16.95)	Extends E9-1-1 cost recovery beyond first year through surcharge or "next rate case"; amended versions contains no substantive changes;	Introduced Amended Senate Commerce, Amended Died (carry over)	01/24/97 02/27/97 03/06/97 04/04/97 05/01/97
lilinois	House Bill 617 (Amends § 750/15.3- 1)	Eatablishes state wireless E9- 1-1 fund and imposes wireless local surcharge of \$.95	introduced Rules Died (carry over)	2/6/97 3/21/97 6/6/97
	House Bill 617 (Amends § 750/15.3-1)	Establishes state wireless E9- 1-1 fund and imposes wireless local surcharge of \$.95	Introduced Rules Died (carry over)	02/06/97 03/21/97 06/06/97
indiana	House Bill 1082 (Adds § 36-8-16.5)	Creates wireless board to administer funds; adds wireless surcharge initially of \$.65, NTE \$1.00 with \$.25 to go to provider cost recovery; adds wireless immunity; no substantive changes in amended version	Introduced Amended	1/6/98 1/26/98
	Senate Bill 150 (Adds § 36-8-16.5)	Same as H.B. 1082	Introduced Amended	1 /6/98 1/22/98





lowa	Senate Bill 530 (Amends § 34A.15)	Creates E9-1-1 commission; adds wireless surcharge of \$1.00; amended version adds wireless immunity, recovery for wireless providers of all costs re the implementation and operation of E9-1-1, and a cost recovery study	Introduced Amended Died (carry over)	04/01/9 04/23/9 04/30/9
	House Bill 735 (Amends § 34A.7)	Pooling of funds; wireless Immunity; wireless surcharge NTE \$1.00	Introduced Died (carry over)	04/28/9 04/30/9
Kansas	To Be Introduced			
Kentucky	To Be Introduced			
Louislana	To Be Introduced			
Massachusetts	To Be introduced			
Michigan	To Be introduced			
Mississippi	Senate Bili 2139 (Amends § 19-5-313)	Mandates emergency telephone service charge of \$1 per subscriber/month	Introduced	1/6/98
	House Bill 1364 (Amends §§ 19-5- 303, 313, 359 and 361)	Creates CMRS Board; defines CMRS; adds surcharge of \$1.00; adds wireless immunity (similar to Alabama HB 312)	Introduced	1/20/98
	Senate Bill 2821	Same as H.B. 1364	Introduced	1/20/98
Missouri	House Bill 1143 (Adds §§ 190.400- 440)	Creates wires provider advisory board; adds wireless surcharge of \$.50; cost recovery to providers to implement FCC order 94-102	Introduced	1/7/98
North Carolina	To Be introduced			
Ohio	To Be introduced			
Oklahoma	House Bill 2403 (Amends § 139.109)	Corporation Commission cost recovery for Administration of the E911 fund	Introduced	1/7/98
	House Bill 2710 (Amends § 2813)	Adds wireless provider to definitions; adds wireless surcharge NTE 1/2 the amount assessed for landline; No cost recovery	Introduced	1/8/98
	Senate Bill 827	Same as H.B. 2403	Prefiled	1/15/98
Pennsylvania	To Be Introduced			
South Carolina	House Bill 4242	Same language as S.B. 778	Introduced Died (carry over)	05/28/9 06/05/9

State	$I_{i,j} = \{i,j\}$	With the second	1 100		
South Carolina	Senate Bill 778 (Amends § 23-47-10, 70)	Wireless surcharge NTE \$1.00; wireless immunity	Introduced Died (carry over)	05/22/9 06/05/9	
South Dakota	House Bill 1215 (Amends § 49-31)	Requires wireless providers to contribute to the Universal Services Fund through surcharges	Introduced	1/21/98	
Tennessee	House Bill 2455 (§ 7-86)	Creates the Wireless Implementation Committee; establishes wireless surcharge NTE maximum monthly charge for residential wireline (presently \$0.65)	Introduced	1/22/98	
	Senate Bill 2735 (Amenda § 7-86)	Bars wireless E9-1-1 funding until statewide funding established	Introduced	1/23/98	
Virginia	To Be Introduced				
Washington	House Bill 1207	Same as S.B. 5143	Introduced Senate 2nd Reading Died (carry over)	01/16/9 04/03/9 04/27/9	
	Senate Bili 5165 (Amends § 82.14B.030 & 38.52.540)	Implementation of the E9-1-1 Excise Tax Study; mandates tax rate of \$.20 for wireless and landline; substituted version not substantially different	Substituted Ways and Means Died (carry over)	02/21/9 02/24/9 04/27/9	
	House Bill 1126	Same as S.B. 5165; substituted version sets the tax rate of \$.20 until 12/31/2000	Introduced Substituted Committee Died (carry over)	01/14/9 03/10/9 03/21/9 04/27/9	
	Senate Bill 5143 (Amends § 82.148.020 - 060)	E9-1-1 Wireless Fund	Introduced inactive in Rules Died (carry over)	01/15/9 04/03/9 04/27/9	
Wisconsin	To Be Introduced				





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21 States Consider E9-1-1 Bills

successfully attempting to access the company's system to call 9-1-1 for help. California currently provides no liability protection for wireless carriers for the provision of wireless 9-1-1 service, although a measure has been introduced in the California Legislature.

According to a XYPOINT review of liability statutes nationwide, currently 17 states provide indemnification from liability; 20 states have endorsed the concept of indemnification for telecommunication providers but have not clearly extended that coverage to wireless carriers; and 12 states provide no indemnification protection at all. One state, Delaware, holds wireless carriers liable up to \$1 million per incident for their wireless 9-1-1 service.

"Wireless E9-1-1 legislation makes good sense not only for public safety officials and wireless carriers, but ultimately for the nation's 53 million wireless customers who expect — and deserve — to receive help when they use their wireless phones to call 9-1-1," said William H. Hinkle, operation director for Hamilton County, Ohio and vice president of the National Emergency Number Association (NENA). Hinkle has been leading efforts within the public safety community to assist in the drafting and passage of wireless E9-1-1 legislation.

"Indemnification in all 50 states is crucial for wireless carriers and the nation's public safety professionals because it encourages everyone to work day and night to improve the quality of technology used in E9-1-1 service," Hinkle said.



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